SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

Education-Social Equality. We have frequently referred to the facthat the Radicals in the Constitutional Convention, so-called, while studiously avoiding any direct enactment acknowledging social equality between the races, as studiously avoid any record denying such a condition. We could hardly expect men who have no social connections themselves more genteel or worthy than the negroes, or others who have prostituted themselves to that level in hopes of remuneration, to give any vote which might alienate the "newly enfranchised" from their support, for upon the negro vote rest all their chances for temporary success, although it brings with it everlasting disgrace.

The Spartan band of Conservatives in the Convention, so-called, have nobly endeavored to engraft some one feature on the Constitution denying, in express terms, the social equality of the races, and while some of the more thin-skinned kind of the Radicals insinuate that nothing of the sort is intended or desired, and others invariably leave their seats to dodge the issue yet all efforts have thus far proved futile, and the terrible fact of social equality, in all public institutions of learning, of religion, of recreation, of travel, will be established if the Constitution adopted and the Radical ticket elected.

On Monday night the Report of the Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, was under consideration and adopted. During the discussion Mr. Dun HAM offered the following amendment: "Provided, That institutions of learning, in

which blacks and whites are educated promis

The proposer made a fruitless effort to have the ayes and nays called, and the amendment was voted down. Thus we go. One barrier after another falls before the advancing column of Radicalism. All the public schools are to be thrown open promiseuously to white and black. The poor men, whose labors support these schools, and who are unable to educate their children at costly private academies and colleges, must send them to associate in the recita- subject. tion room and on the play-ground on terms of perfect equality with the negro children, their families? We will not, we cannot, beas abhorrent as such an association must be, tofore. if the purposes of the Radicals are carried grow up in ignorance.

Public Education .. Negro Equality.

There is no subject which the so-called Convention has had under consideration in which the real purposes of the Radicals have been shown as that of public education. From time to time we have published the various failures of the Conservatives of that body to engraft some clause upon the fundamental law of the State establishing a distinction between the races shipper pays the same either way. in the public schools, but thus far every resolution merely denying any intention to establish entire equality in the public schools and University has been promptly and decisively voted down.

But these men have gone farther than this. They propose to empower the Legislature to pass a law to compel all the children of the State, white and black together, of sufficient mental and physical ability, to attend the public schools for a term of sixteen months, between the ages of five and eighteen years, unless educated by other means. So utterly abhorrent is this proposition, and tyrannical is this forced negro equality upon our poorer classes, that to impress upon them the awful reality of this outrage, we give the report of the committee on Education, written, we suppose, and submitted by that miserable Massachusetts adventurer, Ashley, who hopes to have control of the public education of the State, and signed by ten others, blacks and whites six of whom are Northern importation and two of whom are negroes. The important portions of this report are as fol lows, and we direct special attention to section eighteen:

SECTION 2. The General Assembly, at its first session under the Constitution, shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all th children of the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years; in case of failure on the part to such as would make up the sum owed, of the General Assembly to make the provision aforesaid, the system reported to it by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall become the free public school system of the State Provided, The system of said Superintendent shall in no respect be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, and shall be subject to such alteration and amendment, conformable present. Finding the capital too small to the people of North Carolina as Governor, to this Constitution, as the General Assembly may from time to time enact.

provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as will seschools throughout the State. SEC. 6. The University of North Carolina.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall make such

its lands, endowments and franchises, is the property of the State, and shall be held to be an inseparable connection with the free public school holders. SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University as far as practica-ble, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also, that all the property which has heretofore accrued, or shall hereafter

accrue, from escheats to the State, shall be appro-pristed to the use and benefit of the University Section 14 provides that the Board of Education, which is to be composed of the

State Executive officers, shall appoint the Trustees of the University. SEC. 15. The government of the University shall be vested in the Board of Trustees; but the of-ficial action of said Trustees must conform to the

and endowments heretofore granted to, or conferred upon, the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina by the Charter of 1789, or by any subsequent legislation, are hereby vested n the Board of Trustees, authorized by this Constitution, for the perpetual benefit of the Univer-

Sec. 17. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of an Agricultural College, and one or more normal Schools, for training young persons of suitable qualifications, to be teachers in the Pubic Schools of the State.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the Pub five and eighteen years, for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other

To those of our people who excuse their uke-warmness in the present contest by a determination to eschew politics, we call their attention to this diabolical scheme to force negro social equality upon the poorer classes of our people. If these men can adopt their Constitution and elect their Legislature, the property of white men and their labor will be taxed to support this infernal scheme. The public schools and the University will be thrown open alike for negroes and whites. Nay, more: Those unable to provide for the private education of their hildren, will be compelled to send them to these schools at least sixteen months. Was there ever such an hienous outrage sought to be perpetrated upon the decency of society and the liberties of the people before? To tax the laborious whites to educate the negro children ought to satisfy these demons, but to compel the poor white people, mable to educate their children at private spense, to send them to schools with negro hildren, is requiring of them more than human nature can stand.

Again we appeal to the people of North Carolina to look these things square in the face. Make no attempt to disguise their hideousness, or think to avoid their evil consequences by inaction or cowardice. cuously, shall not be incorporated under general We cannot escape them if we would; we should not if we could. Nor let us depend too much apon others to defeat the wicked purposes of the Radicals. Let us do all in our power to thwart them at home, and then we can look for aid elsewhere with a better grace and with a fairer

North Carolina Railroad Freights.

To correct misapprehensions made by recent publications, we refer again to this

The only alteration made of late is, the Raleigh and Gaston Road is required to or deprive them of education. Can white pay to the North Carolina Road such sum men vote for the Constitution and a party as they would make net if their freights which forces negro equality upon them and | were to pass Goldsboro'. If the freights receive no special direction they pass over lieve it. Yet, as horrible as is the reality, the Wilmington and Weldon Road as here-

In a former fiscal year the Raleigh and out, if the Constitution which they will Gaston Road received seventy-eight thoupropose for our consideration is adopted, sand dollars from its North Carolina Road it is not only probable, but certain. Those business. If that business, the present whose circumstances cannot keep their year, should amount to that sum going by children at other than the public schools Goldsboro,' it would add thirty-one thoumust submit to the terrible alternative of sand dollars to the receipts of the North negro association, or their offspring must | Carolina and forty-seven thousand dollars to the Wilmington and Weldon Road. If there can be one thing more than divided according to the State's interest, it another which must arouse our people to would give forty thousand dollars to the the terrible dangers which this canvass en- State, of which seventeen thousand dollars compasses, it must be this forced associa- would belong to the school fund-all of tion with negroes. Its incorporation upon which would be lost to the people if the our fundamental law will sap the founda- business went by the Raleigh and Gaston tion of every social and moral institution Road. But suppose they pay the North in the State, and must lead to consequences | Carolina Road the same as if the freights of the most appalling nature. We appeal went to Goldsboro'-even then seventeen to the white men of North Carolina to vote | thousand dollars would be taken from the down these iniquities. They will, they school fund and given to the stockholders of a private corporation that has received more favors than any other in the State.

The Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, at their last annual meeting, took a wise and just view of the subject, and ordered the freights by Goldsboro'. Al though the distance is greater, we are informed that, in consequence of the easy grades and curves, transportation can be done at less cost and in equal time. The

The Raleigh and Gaston Company are clamoring for all this business, although it could only be given to them at a public loss. They say they paid for half of the stock in North Carolina State bonds, and are consequently entitled to stand on the same footing as the school fund or any other State investment.

Let us see what the facts are: Whether the State subscribed to the original construction of the road we do not know, but the Legislature of 1838-'39 let them have five hundred thousand dollars, secured by mortgage; afterwards the State let them have three hundred thousand dollars adlitional—the Stockholders giving their individual bond of indemnity in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to save the a man, and it would be surprising indeed State. The road failed to meet both, and if many voters of the other party, especialwas sold to pay the principal and interest, ly in New Hanover and adjoining counties, amounting from nine hundred thousand to where Mr. Hall is so well and so favorably one million dollars. The State became the known, did not find it more acceptable purchaser, and proposed to reorganize the road with a capital of eight hundred thousand dollars, which was the principal paid, with the loss of several years interest. The who does not respect and admire the fear-Legislature proposed to give the Stockholders one-half if they would advance I think I may safely say that there is not a four hundred thousand dollars, which was about the amount they owed, and give them a release of their obligation, that is, they would give them the full value in stock in a road with a capital stock of about two-fifths of its cost. Those who had no money were unable to get any of this rich represent the profits, they "watered the stock." if our memory serves us, and called wishes. cure a thorough and efficient system of public the eight hundred thousand dollars one million two hundred thousand dollars, is-

The Legislature, since the war, passed a bill ostensibly applying to all the roads with the exception of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Wilmington and Manchester, to exchange State bonds for railroad stocks, but in practice it only applied sibilities, to prevent his looking out for to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, that was out of debt and ready to make a dividend. The swapping bill created a great deal of himit is, and has been, No. One! Thus, in dissatisfaction at the time, and was soon following his interest he has been led into repealed. It was considered quite a privilall the parties with which the country has provisions of this Constitution, and be subject to lege to give State bonds, on which the pay- been blessed, or cursed: Whig, Democratamendment or repeal, by the Board of Educa- ment of the interest had been suspended, ic, Secessionist, Unionist, Republican,

dend and that would bear further "water- "Carpet-bag," &c. ing" by a stock dividend.

The case stands thus: These stockholders he most assuredly will be, at the next events have shown; then they were allowed | ces may be better. Helas, paurre X. P. G. pended bonds, which were worth about changeable religionist, of whom Jim three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, lic Schools during the period between the ages of being the amount the State has received "You see, gentlemen," Jim would say, "I for her vast outlay in this road. With all was going home from 'down street,' and these acts of liberality they insist on appropriating State revenues in such a man- I heard an awful groaning which seemed ner as actually confiscales a part of the school to come from under the Church steps.

fund income. We think the State ought to husband her for the groaning was dreadful to listen to. resources to begin, at an early day, to re- I asked who it was under there in such establish her common schools and educate distress, and 'the answer came the poor. We say it is a bold politician sepulchral voice, 'It's me, the Devil;' of the smoke into the smother. that will urge the taking of public reve- and I said, "the devil it is-what is the nues to give to the stockholders of the only matter with you." "Oh," replied his marailroad in the State that owes no debt-a jesty, "you know -; well, he has been condition of things brought about by the an Episcopal Methodist, and they turned for success. State purchasing the property, paying the him out; he then became a Protestant debts and virtually giving one-half as a Methodist, and they turned him out; then present. We advise our neighbors not to he went to the Presbyterians, and they be too greedy-they have had their share. | would'nt have him; he joined the Baptists.

The Land We Love.

The March number of THE LAND WE Love contains seventeen articles, from able after your next election, and there remains writers, representing eight Southern States. Among the poetic contributors in this number are Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, "want's him." Dr. F. O. Ticknor, Judge A. J. Requier, and J. Augustine Signaigo. Among the prose writers are, Rev. Dr. Dabney, Miss Porter, Gen. Hodge, Hon. H. W. Ravenel, T. C. DeLeon, Esq., &c. Soldiers will feel an interest in the two military articles in this number; the lovers of fiction in the two thrilling stories; agriculturalists in the article on Japan Clover; literary men in could be likened to nothing better than the article on Mr. Dickens' Readings, and the whole country in the account of the burning of Columbia.

From the following announcement it will God, and is pastor of a Baptist church here. be seen that General HILL has purchased Ho pointedly and purposely emitted the the entire interest in this Magazine:

"The undersigned has purchased the interes of Jas. P. Irwin and Capt. J. G. Morrison, and has become sole proprietor of this Magazine. He trusts that his old army friends will rally to the support, that all the Confederate soldiers, who wish the truth of Southern history to be vindicated, will see the necessity of supporting the only magazine devoted to that object, and that the noble men of the North, who have sympathized with us in our sufferings, under the wrongs and affixed to the indictment, and it may be outrages of the Jacobin party, will continue that patronage, which is all the more gratifying because of the source from which it comes D. H. HILL.

Charlotte, N. C., March, 1868.

For the Journal.

Capt. Etheridge, of Onslow. ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C., Feb. 11th, 1868. Messrs. Editors :- We notice in your valuable and very able paper of the 31st January, that you wish to call the attention of the people of Onslow to the fact that Capt. Etheridge, from Onslow, who is now in the Military Convention of North Carolina, is not a Conservative. Our people never looked upon Capt. E. as such. Mr. F. Thompson was the Conservative candidate for Onslow. Your correspondent "H, writing from Jacksonville, was mistaken in Capt. Etheridge's politics, as he was regarded by our people, all over the county, as a Radical, and it is well known that he was voted for and elected to defeat David W. Scott, taking Capt. E. as the least of two evils, and not from the fact that he was a Conservative. We have no doubt that we all do our old friend injustice, for we were creditably informed yesterday by a delegate just from the Conservative Con- ple to come here, or "bear those ills they vention, that Capt. E. excused himself for some of his bad votes upon the ground that he is deaf and could not hear correctly what was going on. Now, if this is correct, we suppose our old friend is following color or perhaps goes by the smell, and keeps up with the strong party in the Military Convention. If this is true, it is easy to account for his voting as he does. We would not intentionally do Capt. E. injustice, but as he does excuse himself upon the plea of deafness, it is self-evident that he follows color (black) or goes by scent. In either case, he leaves himself in a situation not to be envied, but we hope for better things from him in future.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE Washington, D. C., March 5, 1868. Messes, Editors:-I am indebted to the courtesy of a friend at Wilmington, for a copy of your paper of the 29th ult., containing the names presented by the Conservative party for the various State offices created by the Convention, and it seems to me that they have done the work well and presented a ticket that can be elected without the slightest difficulty if they can get the voters out. Z. B. Vance and E. D. Hall are, either of them, a tower of strength, and combined, are invincible. The white men of the State will support the ticket to

NEW RIVER.

than the Radical ticket, which I find in the same paper. There isn't a decent man in the State decent man, white or black, anywhere, in or out of the State, who does not feel the most thorough contempt for the Charlatan then, all Brazilians are found of the city and Holden. And here let me observe that flock to the cities; those that are educated, Mr. Johnson deserved the treatment he received at the hands of this renegade (though Holden's desertion gave him, the President, strength) for foisting him on against their several times expressed

The President knew, or could easily have lars per month. learned, that Holden had never been true to any individual or party, only so long as interest prompted. That when he conceived it to be to Holden's advantage to turn his coat, he suffered no such insignificant open. claims as honor, gratitude, friendship, consistency, or any other of those feelings that usually influence men of delicate senhimself. People may talk of magic numbers. some holding to 3, and some to 7; but with SEC, 16. All the privileges, rights franchises for a stock that was about to pay a divi- Radical, and now is "King Pin" in the Churches richly decorated—forming of the sentence.—Tarboro' Southerner.

party; and when grand processions over streets carpeted as with green leaves, passing under arches of palm and other evergreens, decorated with flowers of rarest beauty. The religion, you owed the State; they were released and al- election, and as he has been three or four are aware, is Roman Catholic, though by lowed to come in and take the stock at times before, you will find him casting the constitution all creeds are tolerated. A about one-half of its value, as subsequent about for some other party where his chan. residence of two years entitles one to the rights of citizenship. A foreigner naturalized, "may exercise every public function, to buy the State's interest when they were I very much fear he may find himself, after with the exception of Deputy to the Genready to pay dividends, and pay in sus- all his search, in the condition of a certain eral Assembly, Minister of State, and Regent of the Empire.' used to tell a story something like this:-

again rejected,

went over to ascertain what was the matter.

and they are going to turn him out, and

And so it will doubtless be with Holden

but one power for him to give in his adhe-

that of a village bar-room on court days. -

dently convicted the President already.

How this matter is to end God only

knows, but on Monday morning Thad.

Stevens told a gentleman that "impeach-

ment was dead." Since that time, how-

ever, Stevens has had an additional article

President to consistency. We shall see.

From Brazil.

spectable gentleman, now in Brazil, written

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, Jan. 11, 1868.

by learn whether it is better for our peo-

I have arrived at the conclusion, from ob

servation and experience, that the cli-

mate here is fine and the country in most

an abundance of sweet water. As to the

productiveness of the land, that is very va-

rious-some very rich and of all grades to

are now in the midst of Summer, and the

immigration for the reason that slavery

here is doomed sooner or later, and the

government desires to secure a white labor-

ing people to take its place, and conse-

quently it is those who are willing and able

to cut down the forest, build their houses

plant the various crops, &c., &c.; in a word,

tion of the South that are wanted, invited,

partnership, or as managers, or overseers,

will be disappointed. A few Americans have

already by accident, and a few more may

the cities. I am not so well able to speak,

but will give you my impressions :- First,

sions-"Law Physic and Divinity"

hundred milries, (a milrie is fifty cents)

start in business on their own account.

The Brazilians as a people are hospita-

ble, polite; many highly educated, accom-

the shovel and de hoe.'

SI Top.

Conservative masses of the North.

with interest:

They treated it as a grand farce.

sion to, and he has behaved so badly for

now he's coming to me, and I don't want him!'

The Emperor "Don Pedro Segundo," is reputed to be a good man, but not a great man. It is also stated that in the administration of the affairs of State, there is much corruption. when I was passing the old Baptist Church

I would be glad that I could cordially invite you with many other dear friends in that wofully, abjectly, and I sometimes think, God forsaken country, to come to ferings of the present, and the threatening horrors of the future; but as yet I am unable to so advise-it might be "out

I know of no business here, except planting, that I think an American can pursue with a prospect of success. To one having money, the opening in my opinion is fair

An improved Fazenda (plantation) with stock of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, mules, implements of labor, and household and and abuses which the wantonness of power kitchen furniture, with slaves, can be is but too often apt to suggest to large and from the labor employed.

several years back, that I don't think he I went down to the Senate to-day to witness the commencement of the fifth act of the National drama being performed there. The scene was quite impressive when the Chief Justice appeared at the door of the Chamber, in his robes, and attended by the Senate committee, and contrasted very favorably with the manner in which this grave subject was treated in the House of Representatives. The noise and confusion then I was much struck with the prayer of the Chaplain, who claims to be a minister of President in his prayer, beginning with an invocation of blessings upon "the members of the Cabinet." The Chaplain has evieasily removed and seldom makes a sore. Your friend and relation,

D. C. MACINTYRE.

STATE NEWS.

DIFFICULTY IN LUMBERTON.—We regret that the Senate may sacrifice right and the to learn that an unfortunate affair took voluntionize this Government by destroyplace last week in Lumberton—a general I saw a letter from Herschell V. John- row and fight between whites and negroes, son, of Georgia, this morning. He takes in which several were badly beaten and one a very gloomy view of affairs at the South. man was stabbed and nearly killed. The He says: "We are on a down grade and whole disturbance grew out of a trifling the brakes are gone or disabled, and disas- difference around a wagon, and no comter seems inevitable" unless averted by the mencement in any political quarrel, as was at first reported here. We learn that the The times are gloomy indeed, but I can't | name of the wounded man is Graham, help hoping for a better day while I be- (white); he was stabbed in the back by a lieve there is a just God ruling above us. negro woman, and it is supposed that the wound is mortal.—Fayetteville News.

be able to state that the recent appoint- adopted and presented it again to the The following letter from a highly re- ment by the magistrates of Cumberland House for its action. And then was excounty of William Warden to succeed Jesse | hibited one of the most extraordinary T. Warden as Clerk of the County Court, spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberative to a relative of his in this city, will be read has been confirmed by Gen. Canby, and parliamentary body. Members were althat Mr. Warden enters regularly upon his lowed, some thirty, some twenty, some ten,

duties at this term.—Fayetteville News. I received your letter on board WHITE MEN'S MEETING IN RALEIGH. -In the steamer on our way to this country. I have not forgotten your request, of the city, one of the largest and most en- of the majority. And more than half of but not being able to write intelligently of thusiastic public meetings ever assembled those even of the party voting to enforce the J Williams and R E Walker. either men or things here, (chiefly for a want of knowledge of the Portuguese lanthe nominations made by the State Execu- after the question upon the resolution was guage) I was and still am unable to com- tive Committee of the white men's party, decided, and which were never delivered for Governor and other State officers. municate freely with the people and there-

Committee were endorsed by resolution in session upon the further proceedings to unanimously. Eloquent and stirring remove the President, and in anticipation speeches were made by Major Gales, Col. of its action, under the operation of the places that I have visited healthy, having Russ, Messrs. Charles and Quentin Busbee, J. J. Ferrell, R. C. Badger and M. A. Bled-

soe, which were warmly applauded. large portion of our most respectable and very poor. Here may be said to be "per- influential fellow-citizens, exhibited the petual Spring" so far as vegetation is con- fact that our people were a unit in oppo- more completely to place the minority in cerned, as plants, trees and crops grow the sition to the negro party, and the enthusi- the power and at the mercy of the maasm manifested, and the deep feeling jority. year round, but there are seasons of Spring, evinced gave evidence that they are fully Summer, Fall and Winter, even here, alive to the necessity of thorough organiza-Crops planted from September to Decem- tion, in order to avert the degradation and ber do better than at any other time. We infamy threatening the State under negro deavoring to subjugate and bring them and scalawag rule.

In order to aid more effectually in the mornings are usually hot, but the evenings defeat of the Negro party, a White Man's resentatives are steadily and surely being pleasant, the thermometer rarely rising Club was organized by the election of stripped of all power, and their constitu-Capt. John C. Gorman as President, Capt. J. Q. A. DeCarteret, Vice-President, voice in the councils of the Republic. This government is desirous of securing Messrs. J. J. McGuire and A. D. Royster, Secretaries, and Mr. John C. Palmer, Treasurer. The white men of the city are haste with which the majority of the House earnestly invited to co-operate.

To your tents, O! Israel! Raleigh Carolinian.

AFRAID. - We understand that the X. I . has a list of appointments, extending rom the 10th inst. to some time in April. to perform the manual (and I might say For fear of consequences, he is to carry the menial) labor now performed by the quite a body-guard, headed by Capt. Settle, slaves. It is therefore the laboring popula- with him, and his appointments are called 'Republican" mass meetings, in order to preclude the possibility of the brave man, "who is afraid of no man on earth," being the people called for the calmest and wisest to day for more than a week, sometimes assisted to come-" per consequencia," all our people who come here without money met on the hustings! Again we dare him again repeat he would sooner thrust precious" head into a lion's mouth ! Raleigh Sentinel.

DEATH OF ONE OF OUR PROMINENT CITIwho does not respect and admire the fear-less and independent spirit of Vance, and but the fate of the mass is—"take down zens.—It is our painful duty to announce that Dr. Wm. H. Glass, one of our practic-As to business in this city, or of any of ing physicians, died at his residence in this tion, is in the rightful and conscientious place, on Monday morning, about four discharge of its functions, thus consuming o'clock, from congestion of the brain. His the precious time which ought to be faithillness was very brief, and his death took fully devoted to earnest efforts to relieve many of our citizens by surprise. He had the pressing wants of the people, a restoraand many of them are, enter the profes- not been in very good health for some others seek employment as accountants, tinued to attend regularly to his business. the burdens of a taxation which is pressing man, about grown, said this was the conmonths previous, but he nevertheless con- union and good order, and to lightening During Saturday night last he was taken with symptoms of cramp colic and shortly after became insensible and remained in after became insensible and remained in The salaries paid, I am informed, are as- that condition until he died.

tonishingly low-a book-keeper of years Dr. Glass was about fifty-one years of standing, getting from thirty to fifty dol- age. He was born in Caswell county, in this State, and settled in this place in 1838, There are not, as yet, a sufficient num- and a year after married a daughter of Vinhaps, one hundred waiting with their mouths leaves no children.—Wadesboro' Argus.

THE TAYLOR AND KNIGHT MURDER CASE. -The Supreme Court have affirmed the tion, but in dealing, altogether unreliable Fall Term, for the murder of John A. Cut--practising all sorts of deception, prevarica- chin in August of 1866, and consequently overthrow in this suicidal struggle. tion and misrepresentation to make the they will have to be sentenced again next best of a business transaction, and the suc- week, by the Judgelpresiding at the Spring that wild and radical spirit of innovation said to be a sort of preacher and doctor. cessful are considered smart-by their fel- Term of the Superior Court.

DEMOCRATIC PROTEST

AGAINST THE ARBITRARY RULE

OF THE RADICAL MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

The annexed is the protest of the Democratic members of the House of Represenatives offered Monday after the articles of in that body, but which the House refused to receive, or even allow to be printed :

tieth Congress of the United States, repre- protest may be spread upon the Journal of senting directly, or in principle, more the House. than one-half of the whole people of the Chas A Eldridge, this, as an asylum of escape from the suf- United States, do hereby, in the name of P Van Trump, law and order, and in behalf of those they represent, most solemnly protest against the WS Holman, tyranny and injustice practiced by the ma- Demas Barnes, ority of the House in violating the sacred right of free debate and unconstrained deliberation upon the greatest questions ever brought before an American Congress. The rules of the House, made for the

protection of minorities, and "by a strict

adherence to which the weaker party can

only be protected from those irregularities

bought for from five hundred to one thou- successful majorities," have been, during sand dollars per slave—the whole Fazenda | this entire Congress, in violation of their | W H Barnum, complete thrown in - by paying one-half or true spirit and intent, wantonly and unpre- John A Nicholson one-third, perhaps one-quarter cash, bal- cedentedly suspended and set aside, not Jas M Cavanaugh, ance one, two, three, four and perhaps upon a particular and pressing matter, but more years. Some cash is indispensable- upon all pending subjects of legislation, so then there must be a sufficiency of money that, by the reckless and arbitrary suspento furnish supplies until returns can be had sion of the rules, and the wanton abuse of the previous question, the All the tropical fruits abound-oranges, rights of the minority have been utterly pine apples, bananas, lemons and many disregarded, the House of Representatives other fine fruits-many birds of large size has ceased to be a deliberative body, and and gay plumage. Many animals in the the minority have been compelled to vote city, came into the Chamber, when Mr. forests, but so dense are the forests that upon the most important questions without there is very little sport in hunting. Fish any proper or reasonable time for debate be sworn in. This very natural request in abundance, though I think not so rich, or consideration. To such an extent has seemed to take the radicals by surprise, nor so well flavored-oysters of an inferior this dangerous and oppressive practice ob- and instantly they gathered in groups, quality. The houses here are all covered tained, that measures affecting vitally the whispering and casting suspicious glances with tile—the houses of the poor (among whole country and the direct interests of at Mr. McCreery, who is a hard looking, whom I include most Americans) covered, our constituents, tending, as we believe, to or rather thatched with straw, or the leaves the subversion of our republican form of portions. Mr. Howe, who was temporarily of the palm, and floors of clay. Fleas, government, in their very nature demandticks, redbugs, snakes, frogs, lizzards, alli- ing of the people's representatives the most gators, &c .- but nowhere that I have been careful examination and scrutiny, have are they more plentiful than in the States been hurried through the forms of legisla--house flies not near so numerous-the tion without being printed, without one chiger or bisho (pronounced biecho) that word of debate, or one moment's considerasettles in the skin, and if not removed, de- tion; without, indeed, the opportunity of then turned to Mr. Drake, but that worthy posits eggs and makes bad sores, but is the undersigned to protest, except in violation of the then operating rule enforced this time no attention was paid by the by the majority as the "order of the

> not seem to demand this formal protest if plausible plea to disfranchise the State of we were not forced to the belief that a deing the other co-ordinate branches and vesting all the power of the Government in support the Constitution was administered Congress. In the steps taking to depose the President of the United States we are read by the Clerk. Perfect silence preadmonished that there is no end to their vailed and a suppressed feeling of excite oppressive measures to cripple the power ment was evident throughout the whole and silence the voice of the minority. The resolution was pushed through the

mittee on Reconstruction : the committee. in hot haste, sitting when the House was County Court Clerk.—We are glad to rules, considered and by a strict party vote ceedings may easily be imagined. some five, some one minute only, to discuss the most momentous questions ever presented in Congress. Many could not get response to the call made through the press even one minute, under the arbitrary rule in this city, was held in the Court House previous question who desired to be heard last evening, for the purpose of ratifying were permitted speeches only in the Globe, in the House. No comment can demon-The meeting was called to order by the strate more completely than the facts themappointment of Mr. John C. Palmer, as selves the viciousness and illegality of such Chairman, and Capt. Jno. C. Gorman, Sec- proceedings. But this wanton and excessive use of the power of the majority does The nominations made by the Executive not stop here. While the committee were previous question without debate, in violation of an express rule, new, special, and most extraordinary rules for the conduct of The meeting, composed as it was, of a this proceeding, changing, without previous notice, the standing rules of the House, were adopted to further limit debate and

Thus, while the majority of Congress are warring upon the other co-ordinate departments—the executive and judicial—enboth under the will and control of Congress, the minority of the House of Repents deprived of all proper representative

We do, therefore, most solemnly protest against the indecorous and undignified inaugurated, presented, and rushed through, by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of the House, a resolution demanding the impeachment of the Chief day evening last, charged by the Coroner's Magistrate of the people for alleged high jury of inquest of having murdered his crimes and misdemeanors in office, when step-son, a young man of about 18 years. the gravity of the charge and the character of the high officer against which the attack was directed, and the unforeseen and tremendous consequences which might result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of judgment, the most unprejudiced and im- with hickories; at other times with a leather who had the proceedings in charge.

We do also most solemnly protest against this thrice-repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the great co-ordinate branches of the Government through the spirit of party hatred and vengeance to school. On seeing them approaching against the person who, by the Constitu- he stopped whipping and drove his son tion of a torn and devastated country to He then commenced beating him with his down the energies of trade and commerce dition of things when she left the house to

We do again most solemnly protest against floor, dead. and profoundly deprecate and deplore any and all attempts to array in hostile antago- corpse for burial. But when the news got nism to each other any of the departments out that the young fellow was dead, preber of Americans here to justify an Americans, of this county, who survives of the constitutionality or construction of induced some of the white men of the can to rely on that trade exclusively for a support, and if there was, there are, pertime he came here until his death. He and final adjudication of which belongs on the case, when they discovered and final adjudication of which belongs quire into the case, when they discovered exclusively to the judicial tribunals; and enough to warrant them in insisting that we hereby warn the people of the United the corps should be exhibited. This was States that the public liberty and the exisplished—refined in manners and conversa- Judgment obtained against these men at tence of free institutions are involved, and immediately sent for, when the foregoing that they are in imminent danger of utter facts were brought to light.

lows. Although indisposed to manual labor, This case has been unavoidably protractive Government—a practice established by shared his cruelty. Even his wife, on bethey are sharp at a bargain—equal to any ted for a long time and the decision thus the men who framed the Constitution, and ing examined, was found scarred; and the in the world. As a people, they are sober made will no doubt receive "the general who best understood its spirit and mean other members, four children, from fifteen in a very high degree, drinking only wines approval of those acquainted with the facts. ing-which put the Chief Magistrate of the years old down, were all severely marked and malt liquors—are fond of dress and display—have many Church festivals—having delayed but a short time after the passing and power of the people, at the mercy of old, so badly damaged that he is unit for one of his own subordinates, assuming to any kind of work. - Salisbury State.

be Secretary of War in violation of his own pronounced conviction of the law, who has the unblushing effrontery to place himself in the unwarrantable position of communicating directly with Congress, in utter contempt of the authority of his superior, and with the deliberate purpose of resisting his authority.

The undersigned, therefore in their character of represesentatives of the people, being deprived by the despotic power of an inexorable majority of the high pri impeachment had been gone through with vilege of debate, that great instrument in the discovery of truth and the most cher ished heritage of a free people, do hereby solemnly and earnestly protest against these infractions of the rights of the peo-The undersigned, members of the For- ple and respectfully ask that this their

> Julius Hotchkiss, J M Humphrey, John Fox, W E Niblack, A J Glosbrenner J P Knott, Stevenson Archer. Albert G Burr. James A Johnson. Asa P Grover. Lewis W Ross. L S Trimble. A S Golladay John W Chanle

J V L Pruyn, Samuel J Randall James Brooks, H McCullough. James R McCormic Charles Sitgreaves, M'C Kerr, George M Adams, Stephen Tabor, W Mungen, R D Hubbard, Samuel B Axtell, George W Morgan S S Marshall, D M Van Anken, E D Holbrook, Stone, Charles E Phelps

Washington Cor. (Feb. 28) Boston Post.

The New Senator from Kentucky in his Sest.

While the West Point Appropriation bill was being considered in the Senate this afternoon, the new Senator from Kentuck . Mr. McCreery, who had just arrived in the Davis immediately rose and moved that he bald headed gentleman, of aldermanic prooccupying the Chair, sent off for President Wade, who came in hastily and relieved Mr. Howe. Mr. Sumner called out to Mr. Howard, who sits a few feet from him. "Oppose it, Howard :" but the appeal was met with a dubious shake of the head. He could give him no comfort. During all Chair to the motion of Mr. Davis, but finally discovering that his brother radicals These alarming abuses of power might had given up the hope of inventing a Senator will come forward and be in." Mr. McCreery then came forward the arm of Mr. Davis, when the oath to be Mr. Wade, and the iron clad oath was chamber. It was not until Mr. McCreery had subscribed his name to the latter oath that the witnesses on the floor and in the House under the operation of the previous galleries breathed freer. When it is known question, referring the matter to the comthat the vote of the new Senator may decide the verdict in the case of the Presi in session, in violation of one of its express | dent, the interest which encircled the pro Southern Graduates of the Washington

North Carolina. W S Anderson, R V Cowan, E A Hall, A G Jones, W W Latham, J L Laxton, J E Matthews, D T Millard, T M Parks, W P Parks, C Payne, J D Perrry, W E Richardson, R T Saunders, V N Seawell, J W Shuford, S P Sparrow, Josephus Turner, S P Waldo, E South Carolina—J R Ellis, J W Fewell

and J W King. Virginia—R B Aston, G W Caldwell, G T Cauthorn, W S Cline, W H H Critten den, HM Grant, T L Laws, J L F Lup ton, J E Mapp, J A Marshall, W P Mathews, J P Payne, J B Pierce, J D Scott, J

L Shuddarth and J H Wolfe. Georgia—T H Baker, R A Heath, J T Johnson and C H Montgomery. Arkansas-G D Gray.

Alabama-J G Howard Tennessee—R M Reese and N G Thomas. Mississippi—R J Tombs.

Alas! Poor Gen. Dockery.

We are reliably informed that General Dockery's name was forwarded to Washington, with a recommendation for the removal of disabilities. In the Reconstruction Committee room, the old General's name was stricken from the list, at the urgent solicitation of an aspirant for Senatorial honors in North Carolina, who was apprehensive that he might be in his way, and therefore thought that his case had better be deferred until after the election. Who is this selfish aspirant for the Senate? Was it Gen. Abbott, or who? How do Gen. Dockery and his friends relish such treat ment? We call his attention to this statement, which can be vouched for. Perhaps this was one of the reasons why the old

gentleman was asked to play second fiddle

to Holden-an honor which he indignantly

declined.-Raleigh Sentinel.

AWFUL MURDER.—Young Harris (negro). was committed to jail in this place Satur-The circumstances as detailed by the witnesses examined by the Coroner, make up a case of cruelty rarely if ever equalled in this part of the State. The victim was litstrap; at others, with a rope; and still at other times with a paddle. On last Thursday morning, his unnatural father commenced the chastisement before it was day, and kept it up until some school children were passing near his house on their way into a kitchen. And after the children had passed, he. went into the kitchen, tied the young man by the feet, threw the rope over a joist log and hauled him up in that postusual weapons. The sister of the young During the day the family dressed the

This man Harris, is a tolerably well in-We do further most solemnly protest against formed man, -can read and write, and is upon the easy and well-settled practice of Other members of his family have also